

OBJECTS. Progress-Pertaining to all that tends to develop

American intelligence on topics of the day, and the adoption of ways and means to secure this Patriotism-Historical study of our country, and of American independence and legalty.

Charity-Providing for the relief of the suffer-

An organization for Reusian purposes and to more practically enforce the principles of the Loyal Home Workers has been formed, of which Kate B. Sherwood is President, and to which all true and loyal members of the C. C. are eligible. Annual dues, 25 cents; receivable by M. Warner Hargrove, Secretary, Brown's Mills, N. J. Send to him for a circular of information.

_ EDITOR'S CHAT.

The Kanesville Fraud and Other Topics of C. C. Interest.

THE KANESVILLE FRAUD. Still the letters and newspaper-clippings come, exposing the Kanesville frand. Remember, friends, that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WAS the first to caution you to go slow on these

Prove all things first; then bold fast to that which is good. In response to many requests that the whole scheme be fully shown, the following resume

of the case is given: Kanesville is an obscure little prairie town in Illinois; it is not found on the map, and it is not on the railroad. A resident of that town, Mrs. Edna Gorman, whose maiden name was Brown, conceived the letter-chain scheme for collecting postage stamps for the alleged benefit of her husband's crippled sister. Even she seems to have had no idea to what length the scheme would be carried, or that thousands of benevoand send stamps, but add money and gifts of

all kinds besides. Three letters were at first sent out; they were correct as to the girl's crippled condition; wholly fraudulent in everything else. No medical institute wanted 1.000,000 canceled stamps,

other girl, for such consideration, A few days after the first letters were sent now Mrs. Gorman, was puzzled to know what ruary 14 in memory of her departed lover.

Letters multiplied in geometric ratio; the assistant; farmers' wives were called in by Mrs. Gorman to help open the letters.

By and by the scheme was shown up in all the accounts letters were still pouring in. Some of the letters contained money orders, some of them great sheets of stamps, just as they came from the postoffice, with only an ink line drawn across the face of them. The 3,000,000 mark was passed long ago, and if this information does not reach the people a 3,000,000,000 mark will be reached.

ago the average of letters had reached 10,000 a latest account 17,000. Why will not people read the newspapers,

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Economic Recipes to Give Variety to the Well-Laid Table,

PRICATELLI. To about a pound of fresh pork chopped fine add one chopped onion and as much bread, soaked soit, as there is meat. Add two eggs

and plenty of pepper, salt, and sage. Fry as you would oysters and serve very hot, TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE, Place some lamb chops in a warm, wellgreased baking-dish, season with pepper and salt, and pour a little hot water in the pan Make a batter of one pint of flour, one egg and

a little salt, with just enough milk added to make a moderately stiff batter. Set in the oven and bake one hour and serve in the dish GOOD MOLASSES CAKE. To's half cop of warm butter take two-thirds of a cup of Orleans molasses, half a cup of brown angar and the same of buttermilk, with

a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water stirred in. Add two eggs and a teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon. Mix well and add flour gradually until so thick that it will ALMOND CAKE-(EXTRA). Beat together one and a half cups of sugar

and one-half cup of butter until it creams. Add balf a cup of milk, the whites of five eggs besten to a snow, and three cups of flour after sifting. Bake in layers on white paper. Frosting: One pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved

in a little of the milk, and two eggs beaten. Heat to a custard and flavor with almond extract; be careful not to curdle. Before spreading stir in one cup of almonds blanched and chopped very fine. Save some for the top and lay split almonds over it.

TO BEMOVE INK STAINS. Mrs. C. R. G.: If the ink stains are fresh i your linen, soak for some hours in sweet milk. If the stains are old, soak in salt and vinegar. It may be a little slow, but sure.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Prize Paper and Prize Poem-Passing in Review, and Loyal Home Workers. Rules of the Club. -1, Write briefly, 2. Write only on one wide of the paper. 3. Write to the point, 4 Write on one subject. 5. Write your best, 6, Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, pentannship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor vill include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point,

THE PRIZE WINNERS. To J. May Huff is awarded "Dream of the Ages" for her paper on Tramps, and Ida May Raybert for Valentine poem. It is a "May"

day in the C. C. CHRISTIANITY AND TRAMPS. To my way of thinking there are three classes of tramps, each of which require different

First-There are men who are willing and surious to work, but cannot get it.

Second-Men who will work if they have to. but prefer to depend on begging. Third-Men who will not work under any circumstances short of physical compulsion.

Now, I believe it is a Christian's duty to look to the welfare of the country as well as to the needs of the unfortunate. It is very hard to determine to which of these three classes a man belongs; therefore it is very hard to tell just what to do, but I would rather help 99 unworthy ones than to refuse to help one that

I mean by this that should I be in doubt as to whether they were worthy or net, I would rather give them the benefit of the doubt than have one worthy one suffer on account of the others.

Now, for those who have to deal with the tramp question at large, those who have time and opportunity of classifying them for the benefit of the country, it would be well to adopt something like this:

First-Men who are willing to work, to assist in finding work, so that they may cease to be tramps and a burden to the community. Second-Men who will work If they have to. but prefer begging, to be put in a workhouse,

carried on, and attempts made to secure the men employment outside. Third-Men who will not work unless compelled to, to be put in another workhouse where | family and scarcity of work, we hasten to forthe strictest discipline is maintained and the rule is enforced that "a man who will not work shall not eat."

I do not believe in encouraging men to be a burden on the country, but to assist as best we can, so that they may regain their independence. I think it is a Christian's duty to help all worthy tramps who, through some misfortune,

have been thrown into the ranks of trampdom, but I think it is a mistaken charity to help those who make it a business. Pro Patria-J. May Huff, Bloomsbury, N. J. MY VALENTINE.

(By Ida May Raybert, Roseville, N. J.)

Such a witching little creature Is my valentine, Mirth doth glow in every feature Like the sweet sunsh Saucy eyes with mischief dancing. Eyes of deepest brown, Chestnut curls and smiles entrancing. Brow that wears no frown.

And to-day a dainty letter Came—her valentine; Did I send one? No; far better— She, herself, is mine. ET. VALENTINE'S DAY.

DEAR L. H. W.: This is St. Valentine's Day, in remembrance of St. Valentine, the patron of overs, an Italian priest, who lived in Rome during the reign of Claudius II.

St. Valentine was a devont Christian, and

for this was brought before Claudius, who commanded him to worship the Emperor's gods. Refusing to do this, was sent to Asterius to be judged, but Asterius himself became converted and declared Valentine guiltless. At this the Emperor became enraged, and

ordered Asterius to be beaten and imprisoned. His commission of judgeship was taken from him, and another judge was appointed to suc-

Valentine, having been brought before the court for a second trial, was condemned to lent people would not only repeat the letters | death. His execution took place at Rome Feb. When the dark clouds of ignorance and super-

stition rolled by, and the light of the Christian retigion dawned on the Roman Empire, the Church instituted days on which special homage should be paid to the memory of its martyred or ever thought of treating this girl, or any saints, and Feb. 14, the day on which the pious priest was beheaded, was chosen in memory of him : hence, the term St. Valentine's Day. out replies began to come in. The Kanesville | It happened that a young Roman of high

mail is put off at Sugar Grove, five miles south, rank was drowned in the River Tiber when on experiences since the day that the C. C. was and the heretofore-flat mail-bag began to swell his way to visit his aflianced bride; and as this to enormous proportions. The Kanesville sad event occurred on the anniversary of St. Postmaster, knowing that Edna Brown was Valentine's death, she afterward observed Feb-But custom changed, and "dead saints were

neglected for living sinners." The names of one bag was multiplied into many bags; the the Roman maidens were put in a box and the overworked Postmaster was obliged to hire an lovers drew them out, the maiden whose name each drew being his valentine for the following year. If any one was dissatisfied with the valentine he drew, a gift to the maiden cancelled metropolitan papers of the country, but at last his obligation to pay her homage, the name was returned to the box and he was allowed to draw a second time.

American sentiment, not generally approving of lotteries, adopted a different custom, and the flowers, or the pretty booklet, finds the way to the chosen one as the best expression of love on St. Valentine's Day.

A legend of modern times tells us that during The chain is only beginning, and two weeks the present century St. Valentine obtained permission of St. Peter to revisit the earth on conday. A few days later it was 15.000, and at dition that on his return he would give a full account of his trip, whereupon he reported the boys engrossed in money making, the girls and save themselves from being humbugged? | clamoring over woman's rights, and that love was a thing of the past.

No; that good old personage was mistaken. Love is not dead. It has endured the vicissitudes of time since the day it was implanted into Eden, and will never die "so long as human hearts beat and youth makes the whole world beautiful."

The maiden of to-day clasps with eager hands the dainty missive, and as she reads the sweetworded message she says in her heart like the maiden of old: "Blest be St. Valentine hys Lida M. Bonney, Slate Lick, Pa.

THE MEDAL ALMANAC. In the columns of the Conversation Club,

Dec. 27, 1894, W. B. Longstreth presents the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with a for the saddened ones of our households, and in any year occurred. His rule is only applicable to the 19th century. A. L. Seaman gave a rule for the same object

the week was given with the month and year, and in other centuries than the 19th. I have found his rule correct; think his almanac will have the largest sale, and entitle him to hold H. Purdy, Springfield, Vt. the medal. SISTER ANNIE'S RESPONSE.

DEAR LOYAL FRIENDS AND HOME WORK-ERS: Our TRIBUNE has just arrived, and I find Brother R. F. Emerson's letter; seems good to hear from him again, and as he calls upon the old members for opinions, I hasten "while the spirit moves" to give mine. I quite agree with him in thinking our cor-

ner would be more interesting were it more as it used to be. While still an interested member, yet I cannot say the dear old C. C. corner is now to me what it was in days past. Now what first drew me to it was the interesting puzzle department and Curious Corner.

It was weeks before I noticed anything but those, sending in my solutions every week. One day I happened to read farther down, and to my great surprise saw my name in the Honor Roll. Then it was I first discovered the Club Whispers, after which they, too, were of great interest to me. I can in fancy see the names of a host of earnest members whom now we seldom hear from.

Now, dear friends, it seems to me many i one may feel as I did, when they found our corner spreading its wings and soaring far away. I confess it made me homesick for the oldtime chats that were so homelike; it seemed as if we knew each other the moment we read them. I felt as if an old friend had gradually gone so far away as to almost get beyond reach. There, brothers and sisters, Annie L. has had her say, and feels better.

Now a word on the chain-letter question. do not like them. I have received eight within the past few weeks. Now, 24 letters is out of the question for me to copy. I think it better to raise funds or stamps some other way. I sent 500 or 600 canceled stamps to the party requesting them, but broke the chain, as quite likely others did, many times. I wish to thank all the kind friends in our Order, and many outside also, for their kindness in helping to send Sister Clara to a warmer clime, and also in aid of Brother Lon Staring. The spirit of the givers is shown in Sister Hattie's letter, which

follows. Yours most loyally-Annie L. Williams, Saugus, Mass. The following is an additional list of donors to the Clara Rushton and Louis Staring funds: Mrs. M. A. Boh, Morehouse, N. Y.; Edward T. Brown, Seneca, Kan.; Geo. C. Smith, Quitman, of Post 48. Olivet, sends greeting to all the N. Mo.; Mrs. D. O. Reid, Moline, Ill.; Belle Smith, Winooski, Wis.; Earl King, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.; Philip, Hattie, and Annie La Munyan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mabel Smith, Stoughton, Mass.; Phoebe M. Foster, Delevan, Ill.; Miles W. Buch, Tyrone, Pa.; Jas. Donahoe, Independence, lows. I would like to call the attention of the L. H. W. to sheet music composed by Brother Jas. A. Balcom, Lawn Hill, Iowa, several copies having come to me. He would like

HOW THEY GAVE. DEAR SISTER ANNIE: I have not had THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the last three months until this week, our subscription having run out about the time stated, and through unavoidable circumstances was not renewed. Hence I knew nothing that was going on in where, under mild discipline, industries are the C. C. This is the first paper I have read since our beloved Order adopted its new name. I find a call for help in it, and while I and mine cannot do much, owing to sickness in the risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to ward our mite.

so many souls should be powerful for good works, for Patriotism, Progress, and Charity. Are there any of us who will say we cannot spare five cents, unless we are ourselves in need of help? I think not, and small donations that each can give, and should, were it only one cent each, would amount up to quite a respecta-

ble sum were it given promptly on call. We do not know how soon adversity may overtake us, and as we mete unto others, with the same measure shall it be meted unto us. Can we withhold our mite with a clear conscience? Are we not pledged to aid each other so far as in our power lies? Grains of sand, only, constitute the vast sand storms; yet, oh, how powerful for evil. Let us make our little mites powerful for good.

Hattie B. La Munyan. CLARA BELLE'S THANKS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Although I have been

a silent member, I have not forgotten the C. C. and its associations. I wish to thank you all for your kindness in responding to Sister Annie L.'s appeal for help to enable me to reach a warmer climate. I arrived here, after five days and nights'

travel, very tired, but am getting rested. My uncle is a soldier. I never saw him until met him at Ogden on the arrival of the train. I was welcomed warmly by him and his family. As yet I cannot say what I think of the West, as I have not been able to get out; but I think favorably of the climate, and the change has done me good.

We are about two miles from Great Salt Lake, and can see its waters glistening in the moonlight from our piazza. From the other side of the house loom up the Wasatch Mountains, Heaven is like unto a merchantman, seeking trials. When he was silent they suggested about four miles distant. The atmosphere is very clear, and one can see plainly for a long goodly pearls, who when he had found one pearl The Union Pacific Railroad is just in front

of us, and the Denver & Rio Grande trains pass back of uncle's residence. I contracted quite a severe cold, and had quite a cough the week after I arrived here, but since I got over that I have been feeling as well as can be expected. I used to have quite a number of C. C. corre-

from them. In C. C. bonds-Clara Belle Rushton, Layton, Utah.

C. C. MEMORIES. Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain, Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise; Each stamps its image as the other flies."

So wrote the bard of old, and so bath realization proven the truthfulness of the lines. There are connected with our C. C. days, as in other days of our lives, memories; some sweet and pleasant, some sad and regretful.

Memory, you know, is the looking-glass in which we see the past reflected. It is a truth that the life we live now we wil ive again in memory, which when lived will consciousness of duty done; or it will be an era filled with regrets and restlessness, bringing the consciousness of duty neglected and undone. At the beginning of the new year, when memory is always given full sway, and as past scenes, days and associations rise up before us, and we meet them again face to face as we lived in the days that are gone; when the many given favor by the pioneer ones of our Club | liminaries to the miracle were in Jerusalem, rise up before you, what are your memories? Are they sad and regretful, or are they sweet

and pleasant? Have you the pleasant memory of kind words spoken, of dark lines brightened, or have you the sad memory of unkind words and lines that have been made darker for the words attered? If it is, the former life to you is saddened as the wheel of time starts to make another revolution, giving to the year 1895 its place in the epoch of time; but if it be the latter, life is still more sweet and pleasant. There are memories connected with our C. C. days that are very endearing and pleasant; memories that come from long and pleasant association, and years of endearing friendship, marked by days that were bright and cloudless, of days that were dark and sunless.

The bitter and sweet have been so mixed that we have accepted these opposites as mediums of good, and their memory brings goodness and good cheer to our souls. Brother, sister! what are your memories today! Bring forth the hidden chain, and tell

us of the links that time has welded and molded

Are there broken links, so severed that the remnants of this chain give you a wierd, dismal feeling to behold? Are there blighted homes, broken family circles, severed ties of love, silent footsteps, and hushed voices? Does memory carry you as it does many of us

to a grave out in the cold, where all light and love seem buried? If so, this sad memory may be brightened by

donning the robes of sunshine and going into homes that have been similarly darkened, and by your genial presence dispel the gloom from God bath darkened your home, my brother, my sister, to give you the spirit of sympathy

perpetual almanac," as he terms it-a rule to you He says: "Go, and let that spirit shine for finding on what day of the week any day in all of its fullness, making life to them sweeter and brighter, and showing them the true worth of sympathizing friends." Go to the distressed and weary, speaking to in the issue of July 19, 1894, which I have them words of love and comfort, and see the tested by dates that I have where the day of pale lips smile and the haggard countenance light up, which will come to you in after years as sweet memories. By making them happy

you will become happy, and your life be one of happiness both in deed and in memory. Does not memory to you bring the dear old NATIONAL TRIBUNE into kind remembrance for all it bath done for us, giving us aid and eucouragement to form the strong and happy household of Home Workers that we are? Will we not always stand up for it, and be

ever ready to show that the soldiers and our country's friend is our friend? Let THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE be ours in work, ours in friendship, and ours in memory. Those of us who have been so long connected sociation in the exchange of ideas have felt the friendship dearer until now the Loyal Home

together and have spent years in pleasant ascords of love grow stranger and the ties of Workers seem to be a part of our lives, and we wonder what we would do without them to help, aid and cheer us. Then, let us draw nearer to each other, mak-

ing our lives better, indeed, now, and better in memory in days to come. G. Elmer Slater, Haley, Tenn. PASSING IN REVIEW.

H. Purdy, Springfield, Vt., thinks that if Dr. Channing's analysis of Napoleon's character, in Appleton's Fifth School Reader, is correct he must have been a pretty cheap hero. and his eagle, when compared with Washington's, a vulture. He says the sweet things said of Louis Napoleon by Rev. J. Abbott, in his life of Bonaparte, are believed to have been paid for by the nephew. Sister Hannah Batty, of Nebraska, who was

matters for a time, is at the wheel again. Brother Sothern is in Texas and is greatly missed in Nebraska circles. "Be cheerful," said the genial Dr. Holmes,

who lived to a ripe and mellow old age; "refuse to be discouraged; accept disappointments as mere postponements in your plans." Say "Too soon." Never say "Too late." LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

President Wm. A. Kellogg, Connecticut Division N. T. C. C. Guards, has called the semi annual meeting at the residence of Sister H. B. Lewis Haight, Torrington, on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The change to Loyal Home Workers will be considered. Sister Haight and Circle promise a warm welcome. J. B. Potter, Inspector, Department of Arkansas, G.A.R., and Adjutant and Past Commander

T. C. C. Comrade Potter served four years in the 83d Pa. Calvin A. Shaffer, Beaver Falls, Pa., is pleased with the letters and messages from the Loyal Home Workers from week to week, and believes they are for the mutual helpfulness and elevation of all. He indorses Amos L. Seaman's earnest appeal for energetic work on behalf of the L. H. W. He believes in that kind of patriotism that strives for the best good of the to receive orders from C. C. friends,-Annie L. Nation, State, community, or club. He believes in restricting immigration, and thinks we

> in every school. "Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Name of the little book just received-tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or snuff habit. You run no physical or financial cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the book-mailed

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Feb.

Subject: A Man Born Blind Given Sight by Christ. St. John, 9:1-11. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION. The Bible is our study. We want to under-

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stand it. Congressman Elijah A. Morse in a recent ad

dress, said: "If the Bible pertains to anything it pertains to the concerns of the soul-concerns which out- jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the weight the concerns of time as eternity is longer | fathers upon the children unto the third and than time, hence it is a matter of great consestudy the Book with preconceived notions, with | generally accepted. a desire to prove something they already believe, or to raise trifling objections to the Book, or they do not like what they find in the Book, the Lord Jesus Christ put the whole Gospel into | ers of Job urged him to tell them what sins the parable, when he said 'The Kingdom of he had committed to bring on himself such of great price, went and sold all that he had and bought it.' Have you that pearl? It so you always a penalty. are rich and you are wise. If you have it not you are poor and blind and naked and foolish.'

Context. Connecting 8:59 and 9:1, we have before us splendid instance of Christ's perfect composure, calmness, freedom from flurry when even his life was threatened. Moving on with spondents, and if any of my old friends see this, | perfect control of himself from the stones of his him sight.

MAN BORN BLIND.

We have only St. John's account. No one can enter fully into the spirit of the incident unless he study the entire ninth chapter of St. John's Gospel. Let the whole chapter be read in the classes. Verses 12-41 will be as good commentary on verses 1-11 as can well be found. We have a simple report of a great event. No attempt is made to magnify details. St. John was an eye-witness. He did not give the account till decades after the event occurred. When he wrote, all parties to the miracle exbe an era of sweetness and ease, bringing us the | cept himself had probably passed from life. The incident, however, became well-known, and was much talked about among Christians during all the interval between accomplishment and record.

> Time Nov. 27, A. D. 28, Saturday. Place.

Pool of Siloam-near Jerusalem. The pre-

1. Data.	St. John, Chap. 9.
2. Time.	Sat., Nov. 27, A. D. 28. 14, 16
3. Place.	Jerusalem. Siloam. 7, 11.
4. Patient.	Man. Youth. Beggar. 8, 2
5. Disorder.	Blindness from birth. 1, 20.
6. Cause.	Providence. God's glory. 2, 3
7. Doctor.	Jesus. 11. Light of world. 5 Prophet. 17.
8 Cure	

(1. Practically immediate. 7. 2. Perfect. 2, 5. a. Kind of. 3. Permanent. 25. 4. Public. 8. b. Condition of. Faith. c. Remedies. Saliva-clay-water, 6, 7,

11, 14, 15. A miracle. 16. d. Nature of. (1. On Man. Sight. 7, 25. Boldness. 30-34. Excommunition. 34. Faith. 35-38. 2. On neighbors. Surprise. 8. 3. On parents. Joy. Fear. 18-

e. Effects. 4. On Pharisees. Hatred, criticism. 16, 24. 5. On masses. Conviction Christ was genuine. 6. On us. Faith in Christ. Parallelisms.

a. On the er	atire account.
1. Blind. 1, 13.	2 Cor., 3: 14; 4: 4; Rev. 3: 17.
2. From birth. 1, 19, 20.	Original sin.
3. Saliva, clay. 6, 11, 14, 15.	Means of grace.
4. Pool-wash. 7,11.	Baptism, "There is a Fountain,"
5. Sent. 7.	Verse 4; 5:37.
6. Jesus. 11.	St. Mt., 1:21.
7. Prophet. 17.	Deu., 18: 15, 18.
8. Pharisees. 13, 15, 16.	Opposers intra church.
9. Unbelievers. 18.	Opposers extra church.
10. Miracle. 16; 3:2.	3:8.
11. Persecution, 22, 24,	St. Mt., 5: 11: 2TL, 3:

28, 34. 12. Faith. 7, 36-38. | 3: 16. 13. Cure glorified God. | St. Mt., 5:16; 1 Pet., 4: 11. 14, Light. 5; 1:5, 9. | 3:19; 8:12; 12:35. Ex., 32:26; Jos., 24: 15. Division. 17. 16. Witness for Christ. | Ps., 50: 23. 9, 15, 25, b. On Verse 4.

| Individuality. 2. Must. Obligatoriness. 3. Work. 17:4. Industry. 4. Works of God. 3: | God's work. 5. Sent. 5: 37. Specific mission. 6. Day. 11:9; 12:35. | Life. 7. Night. 12:35. | Death.

The fourth verse is full of ideas, teaching a series of beautiful thoughts: 1. Individuality in work-I must. 2. Deep conviction of daty to work-I must. 3. The obligation to worknot to loiter. 4. The particular work to be done-that which he was sent to do. 5. The fact life is short, and that hence he must act on the spot. These five grand principles should govern us to-day. Realize individuality. Feel you cannot but act for Christ. Work. Do the prevented from taking an active part in C. C. specific work laid out for you as a part of the Church. Be conscious you are sent to earth for a purpose. Lose no time. Further, be lights and shine (V. 5), and shine as long as you are

in the world. Nilette Lowater has put the idea of this verse into the following lines:

Some time a day shall dawn for thee In which thy eyes no change may see; The sun will shine, with wonted grace, On every dear, familiar place, No cloud will vail its skies with gloom, Yet it shall be thy day of doon Thy life-web shall unfinished stand

Where falls the shuttle from thy hand; No loving deed can said its gold. No kindly word, in silver told, Can broider its design for thee — Once stopped, the loam shall idle be. Then, since each morn may bring the day When unseen hands thy work shall stay, Let every act and word of thine Fulfill the harmonious design;

Weave Life's strange web with watchful care, Each thread may be the last one there. Verse 2. This verse has caused very much critical study.

The Jews hold that all suffering was penal. and could hence be explained only on the basis of sin committed. Much of human suffering is without doubt of the nature of penalty, and so far the Jewish theory was correct, but it was should be very careful in choosing our comin error when it included all human trouble under the penal head. Our Savior, in his anpanions. He would have the Bible and the flag swer to the question of the Disciples, shows plainly we must often seek explanation of suffering in other punitive methods. "Some people have been naturally perplexed by the Disciples' question. Why should they have asked whether he himself sinned, when he was born blind? There have been several explanations concerning this; the simplest and most natural explanation is to understand their question as follows: Why is this man blind? As a consequence of his own sin? That cannot Alice I. Putnam is right; an organization so free. THE STERLING REMEDY Co., Box 3, In- be, for he was born blind. Then it is for his widespread in its membership and numbering | diana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted. | parents' sin?"

The doctrine of transmigration of souls may have crept into the Jewish philosophy, leading them to hold that a soul now suffering may be undergoing punishment for sins committed in its former body. The inference would be that the victim in this lesson was put into a blind body because it was not good in the former incarnation. There is no doubt but the more learned Pharisees had become somewhat tainted by the Pythagorean heresy. The doctrine was held by surrounding nations, and was quite contagious. That Jews were not uncontaminated by this error is seen in Josephus, Art., 18: 13; Bell., 28:14; 38:3.

Some theologians held that infants could sin before birth. Porsians said there were two eternal principles-good and evil. Blindness would by their belief be attributable to the evil principle. The classic deities quarreled among them-

selves, and mortals were obliged often to suffer the consequences. That the child might suffer from the sin of parents was an explanation easy to accept. The Decalog says: "The Lord our God is a

fourth generation of them that hate him." quence that we come to study this Book with In our day we are emphasizing the law of a teachable spirit, and with a sincere desire to heredity. Science is making it a special know what the truth is. Multitudes come to study. The principles of this law are quite But the popular orthodex explanation of suffering is yet the fact that sin preceded the trouble. It is not a comfortable doctrine to and they say 'Away with it.' I believe that | preach to the afflicted. The so-called comfort-

> But Christ plainly declares suffering is not And we must away with a sort of dualism accepted by the Church in some measure, to wit, that God and Satan are ruling this world.

that perhaps he had been a hypocrite.

We hold God is supreme. This is a thought to be gotten from a book not often quoted in biblical exegesis-Robinson Crusoe. Robinson set to teaching Friday. He told him God sends all the good to mortals, or new ones either, I would be pleased to hear enemies, he, seeing a blind man, stops and gives quite see into this. He put things together— God is all good, rules all the world, has all SUBJECT: RESTORATION TO SIGHT OF THE power-and yet the devil sends the evil. In his artless way, Friday asked Crusoe: "Why

not God kill the devil?" To be plain in explaining this verse, we may say that indirect suffering in general is due to sin, but that the suffering of a person cannot always be attributable to his own wrong-doing. It was Solomon who said: "As the bird by wandering, as the swallow by flying, so the curse, canseless, shall not come." There is a cause, an explanation for all suffering, but to make every sufferer punitively responsible alone for his trials is not fair, because it is not right. We are called to pass through much suffering by or for other persons. If a son steal, the father is the greatest sufferer. If a girl go astray, it is the mother who agonizes. The most of the sufferings of many people are caused more by wrongs of others than by the sins they themselves committed.

So far as the question of verse 2 implies that sin as a rule lies back more or less remotely of the suffering it is correct. That there was personal sin, on the part of the man given sight, as an explanation of his blindness, is absurd. That the parents could have been responsible was a possibility, but that they were not is a declaration of Christ.

Verses 8 and 9. These relate to the difficulty of identifying the man whose sight had been given to him by Christ, People who had formerly well known the man were puzzled by his different appearance. Augustine says: "The opened eyes had altered his looks." Musculus calls attention to the wonderful difference in a face with blind eyes, and a face brilliantly illuminated with healthy, shining eyes, noticing that the expression of the face depends very largely on the

Suggestions. 1. Pity the blind. V. I. 2. Work while alive. V. 4.

3. Obey Christ, V. 7. 4. Help without too much questioning. V. 2 5. Do good as chance gives opportunity. V. 1. "The phrase 'passing by,' as here used, is probably employed simply to indicate that the miracle was called forth by the occasion, not by any previously-formed purpose. Jesus, in going along, happened to see the blind man and healed

6. Go to Christ for spiritual light. V. 5. 7. It is right to doctor on Sunday. 8. Each should feel, I must. 9. We should feel we are sent.

10. Facts may exist without explanation. The man knew he saw, but could not tell how. Act in the light you possess.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. [Correspondents should write each question or a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

H. S. R., Cincinnati, O., and several others,-If you will carefully read the whole of the article in our issue of the 31st ult., on the subject of bounty and travel pay, you will probably come to the conclusion that you are not entitled to either allowance. As to travel pay, it was customary to include an allowance for that in the soldier's final statements; and while you, in common with many others, may have paid your own fare home, it was probably with money furnished you by the Government for that express purpose. As to bounty, those who onlisted after July 22, 1861, and who were discharged for disease prior to a service of two years, are not entitled to bounty. There was no bounty law passed in 1891 and lapsing in 1895, and we did not so state. We printed a circular (misleading in its terms) in order to make plain to our readers the errors in it, which are fully set forth in our answer. It would appear that quite a large number of comrades had failed to read the whole of the question and answer, and considerable time will be saved if all of same be carefully and intelligently perused and considered. We do not prosecute clains of any nature. The Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., is

the officer charged by law with the settlement of the claims herein referred to. S. G. S., Collbran, Colo .- 1. How long after a comrade is examined by a local board before the Medical Reviewers at Washington pass upon such report? 2. How does the rating correspond? 3. If the local board rates at \$20 a month, what would the rating at Washington be? 4 and 5. - . Answer. 1. The matter ought to be considered within a few weeks. 2. The rating here is determined from a consideration of the description of the claimant's disabilities. 3. Local boards are forbidden to of men. 4. A corner. 5. Inclosed. 6. Truths unrate. 4 and 5 are not proper inquiries, as the questionably established. 7. Confining with splints, reputation or politics of any particular attorney are not appropriate subjects for discussion

in this column. W. H. B., Bear Lake, Pa.-Please answer the following question and oblige a comrade. Is property, real or personal, exempt from taxation, levy or sale, when purchased by the pension of a soldier? Answer. We have repeatedly stated in this column that this question is one controlled wholly by law of the State in which the property is situated; and, therefore, to correctly answer such inquiries would necessitate a thorough knowledge of the laws, and decisions thereunder, of all the States. We cannot attempt to answer such a question, and suggest that a local lawyer is the proper person to consult.

P. A. B., New Haven, Conn .- A soldler of the civil war contracts disease in the line of his duty in the service, which results in his death after his return; he leaves a widow and a child eight years of age; the widow remarries, and no application for either has ever been filed. Are either now entitled to pension, the child having attained the age of 26 years? Answer. Upon due proof, the remarried widow is entitled to pension from date of soldier's death to date of her remarriage; under present rulings the child is not entitled, baving failed to file an application prior to attaining the age of 16

J. H., Alexandria, Canada.-My pension has been suspended since July, 1893, because I am not a citizen of the United States. I thought by enlisting in the U. S. Army, serving therein, and being honorably discharged therefrom, and afterwards living in the States, that I became a citizen of the United States. What can I do? Answer. Nothing, so long as the present law stands, and so long as you are a non-resident: however, we hope that by the time you read this the obnexious law will have been repealed, and the payment of your pension will have been resumed.

Popularly called the king of Medicines -- Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers rheumatism and catarrh. | 2-14-'95.



CONDUCTED BY R. O. CHESTER. . . .

WEEKLY PRIZE OFFER. (No. 1.) We are anxious to have our corps of formists vrestle with one or more words each week which have at some time proven too difficult for some among us, and will offer prizes to stimulate interest plenty of means of enjoying a few hours at your fireside; therefore we have selected SHEATH-KNIFE (furnished by Nypho) for this week, and will award a handsome "Life of Charles Dickens" to the person sending the first combination opon it. It is a hard nut, but the victory will be commensurate with the hardness of the task. This offer will not be published again, a new one being booked for next week; so get to work! Who will be the

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE calendar for each combination other than the first. ANSWERS TO NO. 172.-DEC. 27, 1894. 1645-1616- R BOLAS GLOVE BULLIED GLADEYE GOLDENCUP SLAVERERS VALLEYFALLS RHODEISLAND PAINFULLY OVERSTATE SECALES EYELASH

DULLS ERATH PLY 1617-Erz-are. 1644-Pen-dent. MASTERHOOD CANTALOUPE MANGONISTS MANGEMITES BARCENITES CANCERITES MONTANIZES VISCERATES PASTORATES 1649-Forth-with. 1672-R-each. 1651-AARASSUS 1650 - S A D A M I A S ANEMONEA AVENTINE DEMONISM RECHANGE AMORETTE ANHANGED MONECIAN INITIATE SINGILIA AESTATES UNGENIAL SAMENESS SEEDGALL 1654- SZIVACZ 1653- VENTRAD

DEAREST ZADONSK Authors of word forms: Heroules, Stocles, A. F. Hois, Dan D. Lyon (2), Alexander, X. L. C. R.

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 179.

NO. 1707.-ANAGRAM.

ZANELLA

INULOID

ALOADIN

CLINICS

EXARATE

NAHUNTA

RANKINE

ATTENDS

The lost feel sea's somber death. -ELOISE, Iowa City, Iowa. -ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa. NOS. 1708-9-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A maritime village of Abyasinia. 3. A Greek or Latin name. 4. Ignis-fatul. (Fleming.) 5. Persons to whom a note or bill is indorsed. 6. A railway having the rails set on edge.

 Depths of shade, 8, Studio, 9, A small tortrield moth, 10. A town of Asia Minor. (Rand & MeN.) .ll. A letter. 1. A letter, 2. A hoax. 3. Adds spirits to. 4. American author; 1772-1820. 5. Island of the Indian archipelago. (Bij.) 6. A hydrous chloride of calcium and magnesium. 7. Highest points, as of success. 8. Poised on the wing, as an eagle. (Cent.) 9. Printed letters. 10. Possessive form of the pronoun it. 11. A letter. -X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

NO. 1710-CENTRAL-LETTER CHANGE. The ones of the Daltons, the Starrs and the Cooks, Are every year growing more frequent; And a clamor for Statehood is sequent.

For local self-government honest men plead,

Begging Congress to hasten the action, It's slow recognition of this, their great need, Causes Twos, and much dissatisfaction. -FireGlow, Independence, Kan. NOS, 1711-12-DIAMONDS, 1. A letter. 2. The Asiatic gazelle. 3. A river of France. 4. Opisthodomos. (Standard.) 5. The tunny. 6. Phonologists. 7. A meteorite or sero-

ite. (Obs.) 8. Small mugs or cups. 9. Shuts. 10. Anger. 11. A letter. 1, Aletter, 2 Tea. (Cent.) 3, Schist, 4, Aghost. 5. A device for permitting railway trains to run along a main line or to move to a siding, as desired. (Standard.) 6. Affected with thick wind. 7. Bound. 8. A carrier. 9. An eider duck. 10. Passed. 11. -PHIL DOWN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 1713-DECAPITATION. Dearest, are Spring flowers glad when melts the When Winter comes do swallows southward go? Do roses sweeten NEXT the days of June? When the leaves one do robins hush their tune? Know you the little answer, Love of mine? Would I, O, would I be your Valentine? -CLARE, Washington, D. C.

NOS. 1714-15-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. P. O., Banks Co., Ga. 3. Town of Belgium, in Brabant, 4. Selections from the Psalms, set to music. 5. Debili les. 6. Relating to the archegonium. 7. Appearances. 8. Conspicuous. 9. One of the blessed in heaven. 10. Portuguese theologian; 1530-1596. (Bij.) 11. A letter. 1. A letter. 2. Ready. 3. A lake of Russian Lapland, 4. Caudal springs used by Padura for leaping. 5. A fresh-water weed of the frog-bit family. 6. Indifferent, 7. Written compositions. 8. Sharp-edges or salient angles formed by two surfaces meeting each other. 9. Sixes at dice. 10.
Town of Austria. (Rand & McN.). 11. A letter.
—Rex Ford, Alplaus, N. Y.

NO. 1716-ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. ONE beckoned to a vessel sailing past To take him from the rock where he'd been cast, Two spliced an eye or circle in a rope, That with the wind his sails might better cope, THERE nigh a lovelorn damsel often came, Who ne'er would tell the cheerful lad her name. Four rode six horses on the circus track, Until a tumor laid him on his back. Five delves into the history of yore, And tells of noble deeds in ancient lore. SIX nacarat will use upon the face,

Between the eyes and mouth the cheeks find First one way then the other blows the wind; I follow, and a TOTAL pathway find. -ST. JULIAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOS. 1717-18-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A town of the Netherlands. 3. Customs, 4. Webbed. 5. English antiquary; 1800-1837. 6. The popular name of a genus of lifface-ou-plants. 7. Disguised with cosmetics. 8. A stealer. 9. Town of Germany, in Lippe, (Worc.) 10. Old times. 11. A letter. —Dan D. Lyon, Irwin, Pa. 1. A letter. 2 Symbols of cerium. 3. A body as a broken limb. 8. A sink. (Obs.) 9. A thin ate of metal. (Obs.) 10. To moisten. (Word.

II. A letter. -MAZY MASKER, Bloomingsburg, Ind. PRIZES. We will send The American Furmer (containing "The Enigma") one year for contributions, as follows: 1. Best diamond containing ARABA (Lem-

priere); 2. Best square containing CAAAPIA (Coxe's Med. Dict.); 3. Best square containing ANTISTAM; 4. Best diamond containing ADAM'S NEEDLE; 5. Best ansgram having reference to one of the bat-Open to all until March 1.

base word Phil cannot Down." In expressing

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. STOCLES is authority for the statement that "It is

our full concurrence in his opinion we cannot re-frain from pointing with pride to the Brooklynite's pair of diamonds given above. We were not a little surprised to see him divert his attention from the square; and he seems perfectly at home with the "eleven." — We give another sensonable anagram from our Iowan friends. Arcanus seems to have found a talented protege in Eloise .- The January number of Quillets is a model of typographical neatness, and its editor is to be congratulated upon the vest improvement in his sheet. This issue is a "special" to Swamp Angel, and the Rock Falis lad is at his best. Write to C. L. O. Lucken, Box 345, Duluth, Minn., for special clubbing rates.

In a recent issue we stated that we could not agree with Beech Nut in his editorial utterances concern ing the anacrostic, and any puzzler who has run scross a first-class specimen of this flat can scarcely think with Emery that "it is but a poor form of mutation." The annerostic is a combined anagram no one else has done on these topics. and acrostic, or, in reality, an acrostical anagram. If it becomes deteriorated into an acrostical mutation, it is not an anacrostic, any more than a mutation is an anagram. Nelsonian, originator of the annerostic, has evolved some excellent specimens, a fair example being one based on "investigation," which appeared in this column a year ago. From the subject word the author made "invites to gain" which formed the acrostical portion of a clever explanatory verse. It is plain to us that this puzzle was deserving of greater proise than it would have been as an anagram pure and simple; its construction surely entailed greater effort. The anacrostic is what we make it; so, also, is the anagram, the charade, or any other puszle.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Labeling Fruit Trees. The fruit-grower who wishes to preserve the names of his fruits will find a label of some kind indispensable. Without this much of his work will be sure to get into confusion. No difference how good one's memory may be, it is liable to fail in some instances. This will be particularly the in the weekly contests and promote a spirit of "hustle." The evenings are long and cold and a tough center-word for a diamond will furnish you different kinds on a single tree. The regucase when a person is given to testing new or lar register, of course, is not to be omitted; but it is not always convenient to have the

book at hand. The zine label, written on with a leadpencil, can hardly be said to be satisfactory. It is too inconspicuous, as Prof. Bailey suggested, and besides the writing sometimes

becomes more or less obscured. The best label, probably, is made of pine or cedar, four and a half or five inches long, seven-eighths wide and about three-sixteenths thick. Two notches are required near one end, to receive the wire; copper wire, about the size of broom wire. The labels should have a thin coat of white lead paint; and the writing should be done with a lead pencil, while the paint is fresh. The black lead unites with the paint, and the name remains legible for a long time.

Labels prepared in this way are seen readily, and they last for years. But care must be taken that the fastening is not to a main branch but to a side shoot of suitable size, and the wire should be quite loose to prevent cutting into the growing wood. Iron wire should not be used except for temporary labels on nursery trees, as it rusts badly and soon gives out and the label

Management of Breeding Sows. I breed young sows for first litters at from 8 to 12 mo; the old; I prefer them 12 months old when bred the first time, so they will be large, strong and well-developed when they farrow. I give them a good, warm, dry place to sleep, and a yard large enough so that they will take plenty of exercise. I use small houses. My farrowing pens are 8 by 8 feet, four-foot post behind and sevenfoot post in front, boarded tight, with shingle roof; the upper half of front is made to take out to let in the sun and to close to afford protection in bad weather. I have no large log-house. These farrowing pens make good sleeping quarters for the hogs in

Winter. I feed young sows liberally; all they will eat of bran, shorts and corn-meal, varying the proportions of the feed as an animal may require it. When oats are cheap enough to feed I like to feed equal parts of ground oats, ground corn and shorts. This makes a good ration for young sows, pigs and old hogs as well. For hogs that are well matured I have for the last few Winters fed finely-cut hay, corn-meal and shorts, which has proved very satisfactory with me. This is always mixed, wet and fed in thick mess. I do not cook nor steam any feed for hogs. I mix it fresh as it is fed. I do not think there is much danger of your sows getting too fat .- Breeders' Gazette.

Feeding Horses in Winter.

Many farmers took to economize by keeping horses in Winter on the cheapest food possible, using straw and cornstalks in place of timothy and other hay. This is good policy if the horse is to be idle, for without exercise a horse fed on bay as its main diet will be constipated. This will make its hide rough and staring. Cornstalks are a laxative food, and better for idle horses than is hay, always provided that enough of the material to repair the waste of muscle is given with them. Cornstalks and a small feed of oats will keep an idle horse in fair condition. When the busy time comes on the oat or other grain feed should be increased and the horse be exercised lightly at first until the skin becomes toughened and the muscles hardened. For horses at work fed on timothy hay and grain a little oldprocess linseed meal will help to remove the rough, staring coat that indicates constipation. The new-process oil meal takes out pretty much all the oil. That makes it better for a horse hard at work. The looseness to bowels that a weak horse gets when put suddenly at hard work usually means that the animal has not enough strength to digest its food and pull its load. It gets rid of its food in the easiest way, and a few hours of work under such conditions will

break down a horse sooner than weeks of hard work when digestion is all right. Vitality of Clover Seed. Land that has long grown clover where is has been allowed to seed will often seed itself when plowed and sowed to grain without clover. It shows the great vitality of clover seed, enabling it to live in the soil until a favorable opportunity comes for it to grow. We have seen clover growing on a field where no clover had been sown for six years. The only explanation was that it came from the scattered seed of a clover-seed crop cut nearly 10 years before. It is probable that clover seed in the soil, too deep to germinate, is in better position to preserve its vitality than it is in a dry, close and warm barn or storehouse. Clover seed, after the first year, loses color or fades when exposed to light. It will

Dehorning Calves.

grow, however, when two and even three

Prevention of horns is preferable to dehorning. If a stick of caustic potash is anplied to the spots on the skull of a young calf where the horns are about to break through, it will destroy the horn and cause only a slight sore that will give the animal no serious inconvenience. Sometimes, however, this application does not reach the root of the horn and a new growth will spring up. Watch should be kept for this, and the caustic or knife be applied as soon as the growing horn is seen.

A Practical Farm Book. A great many books have been written on

farm topics, but Prof. Thomas Shaw's new work

on Grasses and Clovers, Field Roots, Forage and

Fodder Crops seems to be the most valuable contribution that has yet appeared on those subjects. It tells what crops are best for certain soils and latitudes, how to prepare the ground for the seed, how to sow the seed, how to care for the crop, how to harvest, and how to feed it. Some writers know a great deal but cannot tell it; others write a good deal but do not know it. All who read this book must acknowledge that Prof. Shaw is thoroughly up to date on the questions he discusses, and he throws out some interesting suggestions to those who like to follow advanced thought in agriculture. Prof. Shaw has carefully avoided that rock on which many authors have wrecked the usefulness of books that otherwise would prove highly valuable, in that he carefully avoids the use of technical and abstruse terms that serve to confound the reader. He makes his points in language so plain and direct that no one who reads can misunderstand, and it is a book that will be worth its weight in gold to those who seek practical information. Prof. Shaw's practical experience as a farmer, his long connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and the Minnesota State Experimental Station, and his well-known abilities as a writer. qualifies him to write as few men can, and as This book is just out of press, and is give

away by the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co., Seedsmen, of Minneapolis, Minn., as a premium for orders for Vegetable Seeds to the amount of \$3, or for Field or Grass Seeds to the amount of \$6. Their catalogue, which will give further particulars and information, is mailed free to applicants upon mention of this paper.

This book consists of 150 pages, and is printed on the best super-calendered paper, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound in cloth, embossed in gold, and should be in the hands of R. O. Chestra. every one engaged in agricultural pursuits.